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### The Wilson That Was: A Memory of Other Speeches.

It is the fortune, good or ill, of a prominent man that some of his words do not depart from the public memory. We remember WASHINGTON'S and Lincoln's phrases. We remember CLEVELAND and ROOSEVELT partly for their enigrams. The present President has been more prolific in speech than perhaps any other of the American Chief Executives. He had earnest listeners, for he spoke in years when men's ears were keened for his views on subjects of the greatest importance to America. His most interesting speeches have been made in the last four years, naturally. There has not been time for the substance of them to fade from the people's memory. In several parts of Mr. Wilson's speech on Tuesday night there were statements which could not have failed to arouse in his hearers memories of his past speeches; not neces sarily echoes, but reactions.

When the President announced his purpose "to tell the people on the other side of the water that an overwhelming majority of the American people is in favor of the League of Nations" and later added that "nothing has to be explained to me in America, least of all the sentiment of the American people," the mind of many of Mr. Witson's auditors must have returned to a speech, made more than a year after the war began, in which the President almost wistfully declared that he was trying to discover the sentiment of America in regard to the European struggle; that he wished to know how it was being thought of at every American fireside These auditors remembered that this groping desire was expressed by a man who had been in America all the time, while the screne confidence of Tuesday night came from a President who had been in the United States only a few days since the proceedings at Paris were begun.

Again, the President said that he had heard nothing from the critics of his League plan except the question. "Will it not be dangerous for us to help the world?" To this Mr. Wirson replied. "It would be fatal to us not to help it. From being what I will venture to call the most famous and the most powerful nation in the world we would of a sudden have become the most contemptible." To "help" the world, of course, is to adopt the present plan of the League of Nations; the President makes no pretence otherwise. Yet those who heard him apply the adjective "contemptible" to an America which might -and will-reject the scheme may also recall what Mr. Wilson said on May 6, 1914, at the unveiling of the Barry monument in Washington:

"There are just as vital things stirring now that concern the existence of the nation as were stirring then, and every man who worthily stands in this presente should examine himself and see whether he has the full conception of what it means that derica ould live her own life. WASHINGTON saw it when he wrote his Farewell Address. It was not merely because of passing and transient circumstances that Wasn-INGTON said that we must keep from entangling alliances. It was because he saw that no country had yet set its face in the same direction in which America had set her face. We cannot form alliances with those who are not going our way; and in our might and majesty and in the confidence and definiteness of our own purpose we need not and we should not form alliances with any nation in the world. Those who are right, those who study their consciences in determining their policies, those who hold their honor higher than their advantage, do not need alliances.

"When we go out from this presence we ought to take this idea with us that we, too, are devoted to the purpose of enabling America to live her own life, to be the justest, the most progressive, the most honorable, the most enlightened nation in the world."

to the Daughters of the American for." Revolution in Washington on October 11, 1915. In this speech he said:

"America has schooled its heart to love the things that America believes in, and believing that America stands apart in its ideals, it ought not to allow itself to be drawn, so far as its heart is concerned, into anybody's quarrel. Not because it does not understand the quarrel, not because it does not in its head assess the merita of the controversy, but because America has promised the world to stand apart and maintain certain principles of action which are grounded in law and in justice. Peace can be rebuilt only upon the ancient and accepted principles of in-

Other auditors may have recalled the President's description of the United States, given in his neutrality appeal of August 18, 1914, as "a nation that neither sits in judgment upon others nor is disturbed in her own counsels, and which keeps herself fit and free to do what is honest and disinterested and truly service able for the peace of the world." We fear, however, that the President's use of "contemptible" recalled to nearly all of his hearers certain remarkable phrases of an address he made to newly naturalized American citizens in Philadelphia on May 10, 1915:

"The example of America must be the example not merely of peace because it will not fight, but of peace because peace is the healing and elevating influence of the world and strife is not. There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that It is right."

If America were ever in danger of being contemptible it was in the days future. before we entered the war, not for the purpose of reforming the world, but for the purpose of punishing Germany for the wrongs she had done us; and if there was one particular day upon which we seemed to merit the world's contempt it was that 10th of May. three days after the sinking of the Lusitania, when our putative spokesman indicated that we were too proud to fight.

Faithful students of Mr. Wilson' earlier utterances must have heard, with varied emotions, this sentence on Tuesday evening:

"The sweet revenge, therefore, is this, that we believed in righteousness, and now we are ready to make the supreme sacrifice for it, the supreme sacrifice of throwing in our fortunes with the fortunes of men

The words relative to belief it righteousness are from the same lips that said, after the Prussians had in- unjust burden on institutions already vaded Belgium and outraged its overcrowded.

The United States must be nentral in fact as well as in name during these days that are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as in action, must nut a curb upon our sentiments as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another."

They are the words of the Presi Congress sixteen months after the war began:

"We have stood apart, studiously neutral. It was our manifest duty to do so."

The President who advocates "throwing our fortunes in with the fortunes of men everywhere" is the President who said to the Congress:

"Americans must have a conscious ness different from the consciousness of every other nation in the world."

He is the same President who said to the Pan-American Congress in Washington on January 6, 1916 :

"The Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed by the United States on ker own authority. It always has been maintained, and always will be maintained, upon her own responsibility,"

The speech of Tuesday night was remarkable in that it revealed to his observers the Wilson that was and the Wilson that is-or at least for the moment appears to be.

A Surprise at Yale. It is not too much to say that the men of light and leading among the alumni of Yale University have been shocked no less than they have been surprised by the views recently expressed by President Haptey in reference to the educational reorganization at New Haven which has become necessary as one of the indirect results of the war.

The compensation of the members of the faculty, notably the pay of the assistant professors, has become inadequate. The natural and obvious remedy would be to raise their salaries; and if the college finances do not now permit this to be done, to appeal to the great body of Yale graduates throughout the country to replenish the treasury of the university for that purpose. President Hantey. however, thinks differently. "The pleasure of work in a place like Yale," he says, "will make our faculty content with half the pay they have elsewhere."

Nevertheless, he concedes that the instructors and assistant professors We do not assume that many of his cannot keep the wolf from the door auditors remembered that s eech- unless they are able to supplement the speech of a Knox or a Lodge or of their salaries by outside work in vaany American who to-day is jealous cation. "An assistant professor who

of America's future. It was made is getting \$2,500 ought to have his The Sun. before the war. What may have schedules so arranged," says Presisprung into the memories of most dent Hapley, "that in the majority of of the audience was another speech, instances he could earn from \$1,000 made fourteen months after the war to \$1.500 additional in outside work. began and addressed by Mr. Wilson That is largely what our vacation is

In other words the teachers who devote their ability and energy dur- State: ing a substantial portion of every ear, not to the instruction of students of the university, but to educational labor elsewhere in order that they may earn enough to support themselves and their families,

The interests of the young men who go to Yale or are sent there by their parents seem to be wholly left out of consideration in this scheme. If the vacation is lengthened, as President HADLEY suggests it is, in order to enable the assistant professors and instructors to earn money elsewhere. then it is longer than it ought to be so far as the college students are concerned; and if the assistant professors and instructors have surplus vitality and teaching power whereby they may augment their salaries by toll in other fields, this excess of energy ought to be applied for the benefit of Yale students instead of that of outsiders.

No wonder there has been an extensive and emphatic protest from Yale men against President HADLEY'S for the proposition that the laborer is worthy of his hire and for the warning against the futility of attempting to serve two masters. Does anybody believe that President Haptey's efficiency as the head of Yale would be increased by reducing his salary onethird and compelling him to make up the loss by lecturing at a summer school of political economy?

We cannot believe that there is any serious danger that Yale will go wrong in this matter. Her alumni are too wise to follow President Hap LEY's lead. The fact that he should assume such an attitude, however, may well cause apprehension for the

New York's Dependent Allens. There are 10,000 aliens in New York State who are public charges and for whose care the State has to pay, Of them 6,000 are liable to deportation and the State authorities are arranging as rapidly as possible for their removal to the places from which they came.

The Federal Government does no reat the States fairly in regard to the maintenance of aliens incompetent to support themselves. Through the Immigration Service they are allowed o enter the country, but in most cases when their mental or physical weakesses compel them to seek charity the burden falls on the States. New York, with its tremendous inflow, under normal conditions, of immigrants. inevitably receives a larger number of dependents than other States, and their protection imposes a serious and

It is estimated that each dependent allen costs the State \$265 a year, making the annual expenditure on their account considerably more than two and a half millions of dollars a year. During the war deportations were impossible, and now it is hard to obtain accommodations on transationtic steamships, but the State is ridding itself of these charges as fast is it can.

While this is being done, some way should be found to obtain from the dent who said in an address to the United States reimbursement for the cost involved in taking care of dependent aliens. The burden should be on the Federal Treasury, and not on that of the State.

### Sound Sense at the Reconstruction Conference.

The representatives of forty-three States and 100 cities who convened in bor problems after the war were not downcast or gloomy. Some of them, cheerful than others, but generally their reports were encouraging. Instead of having abnormal numbers of unemployed workers to provide for, most of them reported that lobs were going begging in their Jurisdictions. Employers are not trying to reduce wages, but are seeking business that will keep wages up and workers on their payrolls. Florida can give work right kind. Governor Carrs said:

"We need labor. We could use. sir, 2,000,000 laborers in the truck gardens, orange groves and fisheries of Florida, but they must come down to common sense business, everyday business, everyday United States of America talk, before the people are going to turn their money loose on them, and you cannot force them to

"That is the condition that exists in Florida, and there is no use of beating about the bush about it." Lieutenant-Governor John G. Ogles

sy of Illinois hit one nail on the head when he declared:

"We feel that the prolific and continual creation of multifarious boards should stop, that private industries should once again be allowed to follow their own bent with their employees in making their arrangements for the operation of their work; that we ought to reach a final decision upon the future policy as to the railroads, telephones and the telegraph, so that the people will know where they are; and that you ought to remove the luxury tax, which practically is penalizing a continuous division of labor who are work it in manufactories the output of which,

the category of luxuries.

These sentiments appealed to all the conferees. They were heartily epplauded. So was Mr. Oglessy's further common sense assertion about the people of Illinois, an assertion that might confidently be made about do most of the work at Yale are to the people of every other American devote their ability and energy dur- State:

article of the draft of the proposed delight as the few words spoken by League of Nations from giving them General Pershing at the grave of La-

"Speaking generally, we in Illinois do not feel there is any reason for blue pessimism or unenlightened optimism. America has men, women resources money and common sense we feel sure that if we use our sober second thought, put behind us the fear of the bugaboo man, all will be well."

Kansas will want additional labor for the harvest. Kentucky urged every man who knew how to handle a spade or plough on an acre of ground to go to raising crops. Maine has no idle laborers; Maryland has more jobs than workers. With a few exceptions, due to local conditions, the tale was the same from all over the country.

There was a notable absence of hysteria from the conference. Its members did not assume that only Government agencies could supply brains for American workers. They did not assume that all the discharged soldiers would turn out to be dependent idlots, as a good many calamity howlproposals. There is high authority ers do. On the contrary, they put their faith in the intelligence, industry and right disposition of American citizens, who know well how to take care of themselves; and they were in sia, Austria and Germany. Now she i complete agreement with the Lieu- to be granted self-determination and tenant-Governor of Illinois in his well set up by the Peace Conference as considered and timely appeal for Government withdrawal from business, a withdrawal which would do more to stabilize conditions than any other act by any other agency could now accomplish.

## How Much Oil Is Left?

checked up the amount of oil America has produced and has peered into the lockers of the earth to see how much barrels. We have used up four and Justice, not of nations. three-fifths billions. The resources, in the ground and in field storage amount to about six and three-quarter billions, not counting the shale deposits in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and other States.

If it were not for the shale oil the prospect might be alarming. America is using, or selling, twenty times as much petroleum as it used and sold instance, the negroes of the South, who gasolene only as something that exploded. It is using or selling a third of a billion barrels a year. If the earth held only the oil that Secretary LANE'S survey speaks of and the shale deposits were useless-as they were believed to be until a few years agowe would be out of oil in ten or twenty years. Get a horse! It will not do to say that the rest

less hunters of oil, who have put down wells all over America for the last seventy years, will go out and find hunter has been to a large extent curbed by the excess profits tax. What good does it do a man to spend his life, his energy, his money, in the oil business and then, when he has made one strike after fifty failures, to have the Government step in and claim most of his profits because the income of the single fat year exceeds the recelpts of the lean years? Oil has alleaves the table when the rakeoff becomes too high.

When the fevers of taxation have to his fascinating business. If that visible supply of ordinary petroleum Washington on Monday to discuss la- State and in some places are a hundred feet thick, and Secretary Lane could pass would be gratified if arrange believes that the whole Western shale ments for such a parade could be made. coming from communities like Ari- deposit would produce seventy billion zona and West Virginia which have barrels of oil: more than the most peculiar problems to solve, were less optimistic garage proprietor ever hoped to sell on the first warm Sun- parade to arouse the enthusiasm of the day in April.

> Eighteen Democratic Representatives have undertaken the job of reforming their party. Who now will dare to say that all the courage is in the army and navy?

Just a year ago the United States collier Cyclops became the centre of to all who apply, if they are of the It was on March 4, 1918, that the the greatest naval mystery of the war It was on March 4, 1918, that ing for a system of mutual heard vessel was last heard from the area funds under the supervision of bound for metallic from the rance funds under the supervision of bound for metallic from board. The Industrial Commission should be depassengers and crew. Since then various speculations as to the cause of her disappearance have been offered, but none has been satisfactory. At the end of a year the tragedy is as obscure as it was when the Cyclops was first given up as lost.

> That a husky of the Rainbow Division was left unconscious after his the expenses up to \$5,000,000 annually. scuffle with two militants at the Metropolitan the other evening is further of the "weaker sex."

This is indeed a fairly won re- franc, in London one shilling. ward for the faithful dogs whose service is the subject of a special order.

commuter standing meditatively on the politicians. west bank of the Hudson these days. | BROOKLYN, March 5.

THE LEAGUE IN ACTION. Might America Have to Help England The Lost Opportunity to Write Rob to Subdue Ireland! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Le

even moral support in their effort to achieve that result? Could not the activity of any former citizens of the France United States domiciled in Canada be

construed into "outside asgression" within the meaning of the article? Or, to put the matter another way suppose there is a rebellion in Ireland. dent's answer to Representative Rags-possibly as an incident of a war in which dale's inquiry: "What does the League Great Britain may be engaged with another nation, would we not be obliged, if Great Britain demanded it by reason of her controlling influence in the league as at present designed, to use the armed forces of this Government to suppress such rebellion?

ARCHBALD, Pa., March 5.

Self-determination for the Vanguished Not the Victors.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: More than 75 per cent, of the population of Ireland have registered through their termination. It is reported in the press that both President Wilson and ex-Pres ident Taft have declared that self determination for Ireland is a question not for the Peace Conference but Grea Britain to settle. Apparently the van to the self-determination of the little nationalities within their keeping.

Poland was shamefuly parcelled out century and a quarter ago among Rus

buffer state. Ireland was seized by England si centuries ago, and, according to Gladstone's speech when introducing the home rule bill in 1886, has been shamefully treated by England, and despite her incessant demands to be permitted to develop her God-given gifts and pow ers and live her life as an Irish nation she is to be denied this in the name of The Secretary of the Interior has the larger (?) freedom of mankind because it suits British extension of power What hypocrisy! And it is for this that millions of Irishmen in the English, American, Australian and Canadian is left. He tells us the result, not in armies gave up their lives in the late millions of gallons, but in billions of war! What we need is a League of

THOMAS O'HAGAN. TORONTO, Canada, March 4.

Fate of the Boers of Interest in Cor nection With Article X.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Wha yould be the effect under the proposes eague of nations and Mr. Wilson's con tention in favor of the right of a race of people to govern themselves if, for forty years ago, when people talked of far outnumber the white residents. should determine to appeal to the league to support them in their claim to the right of self-government?

In Africa the Boers were governing their own country in a way which uited them. Then came English peaceful penetration till enough Englishme their causing an upheaval, and as a natural consequence England sent her rmy to Africa and the Boer republic

became English. If the Japanese claim to the right to send their people into any nation in the world without restriction is granted by the league, what is to prevent their tak new gushers with their drills and their ing a leaf out of England's book and sendgo-devils. The restlessness of the ing enough of their people into California to outnumber the voting American population and then demanding that the league give them self-government?

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

Wanted by Washington Heights.

# WELCOMING THEM HOME.

TO THE HOLTON OF THE SUN-SIT: AS ways been a gamble, and a gambler a resident of Washington Heights may make the suggestion that the 102d Engineers-the old Twenty-second Regiment-which recently arrived home after meritorious service on the battlefields abated, the oil prospector may return of France, be permitted to have a sep arate parade on the Heights before day does not come in time and the ing mustered out of the Federal service? The 102d is distinctively a Washingfalls dangerously, the oil bearing on Heights organized who valiantly ents of the young men who valiantly shale must be distilled in great quan-went forth in the face of Hun shells titles. The beds are as large as this to build bridges and construct roads

ants, offices and added help would bring

to be forced to advance from the wages testimony to the physical superiority paid \$3,500,000 to pay these Industrial Commission officers, and this would be a great tax on the laboring man for That dogs served usefully in the which he would get no adequate return. cause of democracy is established by The Industrial Commission and the the testimony of all soldiers, and an Sage Foundation are back of this bill ucts, boots and shoes and other articles official order was issued recently by the The Sage Foundation has advanced \$73.-War Department concerning the de- 000 for propaganda work to put it over. War Department concerning the demobilization of canine mascots, mesit sent one Dawson to Europe for two advertisements of concerns in Germany of
fering to sell tools, nails, paper, twins, sengers, machine gun drawers and rat Years to get facts about health insur-This stipulates that no unit ance in Germany, France and London on dishanding shall abandon without On his report this law has been framed. provision for their future the animals. In Germany doctors get one mark for which have been officially attached to a visit under this system, in France one

In my opinion the law is against the interests of both workingmen and physical manufactured shees during the clans. It provides membership in these war for military purposes, and the com- walk along the highways. Children go- refusing to fall in with his command for cians. It provides membership in these war for military purposes, and the comparatively small number of shees made by ing to and from school along country from stood on one side of the the door to unhealthy people without the door to unhealthy people without people without the door to unhealthy people with when he stood on one side of the the door to unhealthy people without Delaware devising a surprise for the medical examination, and saddles disenemy on the other was simple when eased people on the laboring man to supcompared to the difficulties of a Jersey port. It is a grasp at high salaries for EMMETT D. PAGE, M. D.

WILSON AND IRELAND.

ert Emmet's Epitaph.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I it be assumed that a majority of the have been a constant reader of you people of Canada, for example, desire paper for nearly forty years, and dur have been a constant reader of your we not be precluded under the tenth of news which thrilled me with such favette, reminding him that America had come to discharge the debt to

> On Friday morning I read in THE SUN an item which pains me inexpressibly It is contained in the clear report of the White House dinner and is the Presof Nations purpose to do as regards Ire land?" "It was decided," said the Pres ident, "to leave the case of freland to Great Britain as a domestic matter out side the province of the League of Nations." A dagger is driven into Ireland's

If President Wilson went over to Dublin and wrote the epitaph on the monument of Robert Emmet he would be ap plauded by all lovers of liberty everyis voicing the opinion of the American people? Does President Wilson think that the Irish question is in his vest pocket?

ward the little nation which was America's best friend bring credit to America.

to write Emmet's epitaph. I have been a Democrat all my life. Now President Wilson has called in the undertaker to bury his party. The epitaph of his party is written. It consists of one word-"Treachery."

Brother David, O. S. F. President, St. Francis College, BROOKLYN, March 5.

## A TRAVELLER REBUFFED. Complaint of Courtesy Lacking at Information Window.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN. SEC. IS tions were being made for returning home, the Pennsylvania station was visited in order to be sure about the time the train left. This information was sought at the window plainly marked "Public Information." The necessary questions were asked and re ceived but scant and not the most cour-

Asked for a folder of the railroad one was handed out; then the young man at the window turned his back, as though afraid that more questions might

Now, as far as our party was concerned, it did not matter much, al-though no one enjoys discourteous treatment, as we knew enough about the city and \*rains to get along without uch unwilling information. But suppose it had been some stran

gers from the country, unused to city ways and not sure just when they should be on hand for their frain-what would they do? Or some foreigner unused not only to

left or anything else that might have been of vital importance to him? New York is a great and beautiful city, and of course is composed of "all orts and conditions of men," but they

should try to do the work they are employed to do, whether as president the Pennsylvania Railroad or stationed at a public information window C. W. MCKINLAT

CENSORSHIP DELAY. An Example of the Methods of Which

Business Men Complain. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sie. A

plain language business cable filed today for Buenos Ayres at 9:60 A. M. office for transmission at 12:45 P. M. Senarate Parade of the 192d Engineers precious time. How much longer is bubiness to be so hampered?

The censorship should be abolished "lock, stock and harrel" and at once. MUIR & COMPANY. NEW YORK, March 5.

# TRADE BRIEFS.

During the year 1918 the exports at the consular agency at Bocas del Toro, Pan-ama, amounted to \$2,423,680, a decrease of \$178,517 as compared with the preced-ing year, when the value was \$2,502,197. The balance sheet of the Slam Commercial Bank, Limited, for the half year ended

went forth in the face of Hun shells to build bridges and construct roads over which the infantry and artillery could pass would be gratified if arrangements for such a parade could be made.

While banquets and other forms of entertainment have been arranged for welcoming the men of the Heights back to their homes, there is nothing like a parade to arouse the enthusiasm of the friends of the returned heroes. They deserve all the honors that can be showered on them.

New York, March 5.

The balance ment of commercial Commercial Commercial Commercial Commercial Commercial Bank, Limited, for the Siam Commercial Commercial

The estimated income of the Federated | held. There are to be six State secretaries at Malay States from the export duty on rub-\$5.000 salary each. Then panel assis- ber for the current year was \$3,356.454. The Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, is well suited to bee culture, not only be The workingmen and employers are cause of the absence of frost but also by reason of the abundant supply of nectar producing plants.

> The assistance of the American Consul with American manufacturers of food prod. Copenhagen papers are carrying many

pencils and mirrors. Some concerns are advertising for agents to travel in Denmark, mostly to sell mechanical goods According to an official Beigian statement all exports from Belgium are pro hibited except under license. With the exception of a small factory,

# GOVERNORS FIGHT OVER RESOLUTIONS

Question of Approving U. S. Aid for Public Utilities Causes Bitter Debate.

WRATHY WESTERNERS

Conference Committee on Recommendations Makes Variety of Suggestions.

troversy raged in the conference of Governors and Mayors to-day before the report of the committee on resolutions. making a great variety of recommenda-tions on public questions, finally was adopted.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- Bitter con-

adopted.

Even after the viva voce vote delegates from the West, led by Mayor Rolph of San Francisco, attempted to force a record vote to show that they dissented from the majority, but were overruled by Secretary of Labor Wilson, who presided.

Adjournment was taken after Mayor Rolph and Gov. Cox of Ohio, chairman of the committee on resolutions, had

of the committee on resolutions, had risen on questions of personal privilege oncerning their champles of the concerning the concern ing sides in the debate.

The resolutions, which Gov. Cox announced were submitted unanimously after elimination of all partisan sub- Atlantic City... jects, condemned doctrines which in-veigh against God and government. They also recommend that the Government portation necessities of prosperity but use the railroads as the means of helphe programme of improvements.

Expressly disclaiming approval of fixing of costs, the resolutions sanctioned Government approval of price schedules as a step toward establishing a new basis of values. Reduction of freight rates on all building material, especially road material, was suggested. It was declared that reduction of wages should come only as a result of reduced living

What Conference Payors.

Recommendation was made that the Federal Government continue its "help-ful offices" with the view to averting "serious consequences" in the financia affairs of public utilities. Settlement of Government contracts, lifting of governmental restrictions on industry and materials as soon as possible and continua-tion of the Federal survey of natural resources started during the war were asked. The conference also deplored discon-

tinuance of Federal employment agen-cies and urged demobilization of the 10 A M was attacked vigorously by Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee, who moved that it be stricken out, the motion being supported by Mayor Meyers of Minneapolis, E. T. Harber of Kansas City and others.

Or some foreigner unused not only to the city but also to the language; how sent the "stacks of telegrams" which would he have known when his train Gov. Cox reported had reached the committee favoring the declaration. He and fered with local sovereignty and Mr. Harber said aid like that given by the

> Mayor Baker of Portland, Ore., answering for his colleagues of the mittee, Governor Cox. Governor Bi mittee, Governor Cox. Governor Bilbo of Mississippi, Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania, Mayor Peters of Boston, and George Foster Peabody, representing grams had been addressed to President Wilson, who sent them to the commi-

ee. They came from the traction interests," shouted Mayor Holm "Don't get excited," the Portland ex-"I've pulled that corporation stuff just as you are doing and t goes well with your constituents, but advocate this section because we was returned by the censor to the gable ought to have some Government agency

to help us in difficulties which cannot be settled locally."

Motion to strike out the clause was arose out of a resolution which the Mayor normal operating walders. I Am. Southland Club, meeting, Walders. I P. M. Southland Club, meeting, Walders. I P. M defeated 24 to 21. The controversy between Governor Cox and Mayor Rolph arose out of a resolution which the

Cox Changes Mind.

Director-General Hines, who, with Director-General Hines, who, with Secretaries Glass, Reddeld and Lane, addressed the conference to day, said the Ratiroad Administration was considering the reduction of freight rates or many the reduction of freight rates or read in the Fresent War. by Waiter S. McGrane P. S. 12, 168th street Findley and Teller avenues. Stereopticon views.

## BUILD SIDEWALKS TOO. stationed at Naples. Italy, has been requested by the Society for the Benefit of Employees of the State in opening relations Ponds Or Pedestrians on Country Commutes Death Sentences to Roads Overlooked Heretofore. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! The

throughout the State. Everybody with whom I have talked

cluded in the plans There are a few hundred feet of sidewalk here and there, but generally dered this reduced to fifteen years

with firms in this country who desire to constructed. Jacon Entire extend commercial relations with Belgium. PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y., March 5.

# The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. Standard Time. ...... 5:24 A.M. Sun sets...... 5:52 P.M. Moon sets ..... 11:15 P M

For eastern New York, rain, probably changing to snow to-day, with much lower temperature; to-morrow fair; strong north winds.

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For New Jersey, rain, probably changing to show to-day and followed by clearing; colder; probably fair to-morrow; strong northwest winds.

For northern New England, snow, followed by clearing and colder to-day; probably fair to-morrow; strong northwest winds. winds.

For southern New England, rain, probably changing to snow to-day, with much lower temperature; fair to-morrow; strong north winds.

For western New York, clearing to-days cloudy, continued colder to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—In the Middle Atlantic and New England States rain or snow Thursday will be followed by clearing by Thursday night with much lower temperature and fair and cold weather on Friday. In the south Atlantic States the weather will be fair and colder Thursday, preceded by rain on the coast, and fair Friday. In the East Guif States, Tennesses and Kentucky fair weather Thursday will probably be followed by rain and warmer

Cleveland Salt Lake City

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS umidity .... 45 1 P M . . 52 6 P M 47 2 P M . . 58 7 P M 49 3 P M . . 58 8 P M 50 4 P M . . 57 9 P M . . 52 5 P M . . 55 10 P M Highest temperature, 58, at 8 P. M. Lowest temperature, 44, at 7:30 A. M. Average temperature, 50.

## EVENTS TO-DAY.

Senators Borah, Reed and Thomas will speak on the League of Nations at a dinner of the Society of Arts and Sciences. Hotel Pennsylvania.; P. M.
Meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. Chemists Club, 4 P. M.
Chamber of Commerce, meeting, 65 Laberty street noon.
Advertising Glub, dinner for disabled soluters of Frat Twenty-fifth street, 8:39 P. M.
Justice Consian and others will speak at a mass meeting of the Innistail branch of the Friends of Irish Freedom, Sulzer's Harlem River Casino, 8 P. M.
Meeting of the committee on education of Education Building, 10:30 A. M.; meeting of Committee on Public Health, City Club, 8 P. M.
Academy of Medicine, meeting, 17 West P. M.
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Porry-third street, 3:30 P. M.
Women Voters Anti-Suffrage party, meeting, Women's Cosmopolitan Club, 4 P. M.
Lecture on "Russias Economic Development," by Dr. Joseph M. Goldstein, Bush
Terminal Sales Building, 5 P. M.
Rotary Club, luncheon, Hotel McAlpin,
12:30 P. M.
Vaster, Association of Glass Distributors.

Athene Club, meeting, Waldorf, 11 A M. National Opera Club, meeting, Waldorf, 1

said he would be glad to give reasons if PUBLIC LECTURES TO-NIGHT.

MANHATTAN.

New York, March 5.

HEALTH INSURANCE.

A Physician's Objections to the Bill Before the Legislature.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir. The bill now before the Legislature providing for a system of mutual health insurance funds under the supervision of the Industrial Commission should be defeated.

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For the purposes of health insurance it proposes to establish panels of 5,000 inhabitants each, or 1,100 in New York city alone, with salaries of some \$3,000 in each panel, or a total of \$3,300,000.

There are to be six State secretaries at Malay States from the supervision of the care of the supervision of the supervision of the care of the supervision of the industrial Commission should be defeated.

The superior of Burreau of Fire Prevent was into Spain, 1912, 1916.

Mayor Rolph heatedly replied that the coverage.

Mayor Rolph heatedly replied that there was no intention to bring politive at the was no intention to bring politive and there was no intention to bring politive at the supervision of the United States were valued at the consulting the part of the United States were valued at the consulting the part of the United States were valued at the consulting the part of the United States were valued at the consulting the part of the supervision of the Industrial Commission should be defeated.

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The still propose to stabilish panels of 5,000 inhabitants each,

"Italian Masters," by Louis Weinberg of C. N. Y. (first of a course of lectures on "Paintings in the Metropolitan Museum of Art"). Morris High School, lieth street and

# WILSON SAVES 3 SOLDIERS.

Terms in Prison.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- Commutation Legislature has just appropriated \$18 - by President Wilson of death sentences 000,000 for building country roads passed in three cases by military courts martial was announced to-day by the War Department Private Frank J. Burke, a conscien-

seems to agree with me upon this point, that in the construction of these roads sidewalks for pedestrians should be inrecommended commutation to twenty years confinement. President Wilson or-

The additional cost would not be to tenced to death at Camp Greenleat, Ga., A Belgian firm wishes to be put in touch great if done while the road is being for refusal to obey orders. The President reduced this to fifteen years im-

prisonment.